

ATHERTON URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

for

1951



Atherton Urban District Council

Public Health Committee

Chairman:
Councillor R. SHAW.

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor E. DONOGHUE.

Councillors

H. ANDERSON	H. E. HEYES	R. POMFRET
W. BRETT	A. HOLLIDAY	J. J. QUINN
E. CHADWICK	P. HUGHES	C. ROWLAND
C. FLETCHER	S. LOVELESS	J. STIRZAKER
W. J. GEORGE	H. PARTINGTON	J. WALSH.
O. HATTON		

Public Health Officers

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
T. PATTON SEWELL, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Medical Officer, No. II Division, Lancs. C.C.
Divisional School Medical Officer, Lancs. C.C.
M.O.H. Leigh, M.B.; Horwich U.D.C., Tyldesley U.D.C.,
and Westhoughton U.D.C.

SANITARY INSPECTORS:
FRANK MARKLAND, M.S.I.A.

THOMAS McGUIRE, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I., I.S.A.A. (Dip.)
Cert. R.S.I. for Meat Inspection.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT:
Mrs. J. CARTLEDGE.

SECTION A.

June, 1952.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Statistics of the Area.

Area—2,265 acres.

Population (Census 1931)—19,989. (Census 1951)—20,591.

Estimated population in the middle of 1951—20,480.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)...4,701.

Number of inhabited houses, 1951—6,227.

Rateable Value (1st April, 1951)—£102,856.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£399.

Atherton is mainly an industrial area—the main sources of employment are found in—Cotton Spinning, Coal Mining, Nut and Bolt Works, Engineering, Manufacturing Chemists and Transport.

Vital Statistics.

Live Births—

			Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	...	...	257	140	117
Illegitimate	...	...	7	4	3
		Total	264	144	120

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population, mid 195112.9

			Total.	M.	F.
Still-births	...	...	10	2	8

Still-birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) 36

			Total.	M.	F.
Deaths	...	...	275	152	123

Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population:—

Crude	...	...	13.4
Adjusted	...	...	14.2

Death-Rate
1,000 (live and
still) Births.

Mortality from puerperal causes:—

Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	Nil
Other maternal causes	Nil
Total maternal mortality	Nil

Death-rate per 1,000 (live and still) births:—

Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	Nil
Other maternal causes	Nil
Total maternal mortality rate	Nil

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	143
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	44
„ Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4
„ Tuberculosis (Non Pulmonary)	Nil
„ Whooping Cough	Nil
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil

When compared with the vital statistics report for the year 1950 it will be seen that this year there has been:—

1. A fall in both the live and still-birth rates from 14.0 to 12.9 and from 49 to 36 respectively.
2. On the other hand, the crude death-rate has risen from 11.5 to 13.4.
3. No mother died in childbirth.
4. The infantile death-rate has been reduced from 24 to 8.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Ambulance.

Atherton Ambulance Station. Tel. Atherton 165 (Lancs. C.C.).

Care of Children—Children Act, 1948.

Children's Committee, Lancashire County Council Area Children's Officer:—Miss D. B. Roberts, Hyde Lodge, Clarendon Road, Eccles. Tel. Eccles 1877.

Clinics.

1. ANTE-NATAL.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon (Lancs. C.C.).

2. ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Monday and Thursday a.m. (Lancs. C.C.).

3. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

(i) Alder House Clinic.

By arrangement, Monday afternoon of the 2nd and 4th week.

(ii) General Practitioner Service (Lancs. C.C.).

4. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Monday and Wednesday, 1-30 to 3-30 p.m. (Lancs. C.C.).

5. OPHTHALMIC.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Tuesday a.m. (Lancs. C.C.).

6. ORTHOPAEDIC.

Elliot Street Clinic, Tyldesley.

2nd Wednesday afternoon each month (Lancs. C.C.).

7. ORTHOPTIC.

5, Market Place Leigh.

By arrangement (Lancs. C.C.).

8. POST-NATAL.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon (Lancs. C.C.).

9. SCHOOL HEALTH AND MINOR AILMENT.

Alder House Clinic.

Each Monday and Thursday a.m. (Lancs. C.C.).

10. SPEECH THERAPY.

No local facilities.

11. TUBERCULOSIS.

- (i) Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh (Hospital Board).
- (ii) After Care Service (Lancs. C.C.).

12. VENEREAL DISEASES.

- (i) Civic Centre, Bolton.
Males and Females—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
- (ii) Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.
Males—Wednesday 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females—Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
(Hospital Board).

Convalescence.

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire C.C. through the Divisional Medical Officer.

Convalescent Treatment.

Under arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board through the Local Hospital Management Committee.

Health Visiting Service.

Full-time Health Visitors/School Nurses are employed in the area by the Lancashire C.C.

Home Help Service.

Provided by the Lancashire C.C. through the Divisional Medical Officer.

Hospitals.

1. **General**—Leigh Infirmary, Atherleigh Hospital, etc.
2. **Infectious Disease**—Astley Hospital, Astley; Hulton Lane Fever Hospital, Bolton, etc.
3. **Maternity**—Bolton District General Hospital, Farnworth, etc. (Hospital Board).

Laboratory Facilities.

Regional Hospital Laboratories at Bolton, Leigh and Wigan Infirmaries and the Monsall Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Maternity Homes.

Firs Maternity Home, Leigh.
Haslam, Havercroft & Heaton Grange Maternity Homes, Bolton.
(Hospital Board).

Midwifery Service.

Domiciliary midwives employed whole time in the area by Lanes. C.C.

Nursing Homes.

None in the district.

Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children.

Provision for their care is made by the Lanes. C.C., in conjunction with voluntary organisations.

Welfare Services.

Under arrangements made by the Lanes. C.C.

Residential accommodation at Atherleigh Grange, Leigh, and at the Bolton District General Hospital Annexe, Farnworth.

No hostels in the district.

X-ray Facilities.

At Bolton, Leigh and Wigan Infirmaries. Facilities for special chest cases at the Chest Clinic, Church Street, Leigh (Hospital Board).

SECTION C.

2.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The town's water is derived in bulk from the Manchester and Bolton main supplies. Each house is connected to the mains and has its own internal supply of water of good quality, which is maintained at constant pressure.

The water is bacteriologically examined and analysed at Manchester and Bolton at regular intervals; 74 samples being so examined during the year under review.

There is a slight tendency to plumbo solvent action, for which it is treated by the supplying authorities before delivery to our mains. The tin lining of all lead service piping is insisted upon.

Streams.

Streams within the district are examined periodically to prevent pollution. There are no dye or artificial silk works in Atherton.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage is of the type known as the Combined System. Extensions to include housing estates were made during the year. Sewage is dealt with by the Leigh Sewerage Board.

Sanitary Accommodation.

At the end of 1951 the approximate numbers and types of closet accommodation were as follows, viz:—

Number of Privy Maidens.....	Nil
Number of Closets attached to these Middens	Nil
Number of Pail Closets	27
Number of Trough Closets	7 (at schools)
Number of Waste Water Closets	1005
Number of Fresh Water Closets	6463
Number of Dry Ashpits	Nil
Number of movable Ashbins	6389
Number of Houses on Water Carriage System	6200

Conversions during 1951:—

Number of Privy Closets to Pail Closets....	1
Number of Waste Closets to Fresh Water Closets	51
Number of Trough Closets to Fresh Water Closets	Nil

The Council's scheme for the conversion of waste water closets was suspended by the Ministry of Health on the outbreak of war in 1939. An application for permission to resume the conversion of defective and broken waste water closets was allowed during the year.

Disinfestation.

2 Council houses and 4 privately-owned houses were found to be infested with the bed bug, and these were successfully treated with a 5% solution of D.D.T.

The furniture of prospective tenants is examined before being taken into Council houses. If necessary, infested articles are suitably treated to ensure that vermin are not transferred to the new house.

Scavenging.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out in a satisfactory manner by the Council. All premises are visited weekly for removal of house refuse, with the exception of one farm, where the privy is emptied monthly.

The house refuse is removed by means of four motor wagons, and is disposed of at Millers Lane Tip. The Ministry of Health regulations are carried out with respect to covering with soil, etc.

Street sweeping is the responsibility of the Surveyor and is done by means of manual labour.

Factories and Workplaces.

These premises are inspected periodically, and the general condition is fairly satisfactory. Particulars are contained in Table V.

Swimming Baths.

The public swimming baths are owned by the Council, who have installed a modern filtration and chlorination plant. They are maintained in a most satisfactory manner.

Samples of water taken from the plunge bath after a period of considerable usage have, on examination by the Public Health Laboratory, proved to be quite satisfactory.

All the water used for bathing purposes is drawn from the town's supply.

Schools.

The general structure of the schools in the town is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Offensive Trades.

There are no premises of this nature in the town.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Three houses are registered for this purpose, and generally are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Rag Flock Acts.

There is only one workshop in Atherton where rag flock is manufactured, used, or sold.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

There are 19 farms in the District with an approximate total of 250 cows. 59 milk shops are registered for the sale of bottled milk only. In addition, 3 Dealers' Licences for distribution of "Tuberculin Tested," 5 Licences for "Pasteurised" and 3 Licences for "Accredited" Milk were issued by the Council.

Action taken by local authority in relation to:—

(a) Raw Milk:

(i) Tuberculosis—biological tests—

No. of samples 49. No. positive 2. No. negative 47.

(ii) Bacteriological examinations—

No. of samples 49. No. satisfactory 48. No. unsatisfactory 1

(iii) Sediment tests—

No. of samples nil. No. satisfactory nil. No. unsatisfactory nil

(b) "Heat treated" milk:

(i) Phosphatase test—

No. of samples 5. No. satisfactory 5. No. unsatisfactory nil.

(ii) Turbidity test—

No. of samples 2. No. satisfactory 2. No. unsatisfactory nil

(iii) Methylene Blue reduction test—

No. of samples 5. No. satisfactory 5. No. unsatisfactory nil.

(iv) Tuberculosis—

No. of samples nil. No. positive — No. negative —

No. of notifications of tuberculous milk forwarded to the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—2.

Results of Ministry investigations during the year arising from notifications by the local authority—

No. of veterinary inspection—2.

No. of cases where animals seized under Tuberculosis Order, 1938—1.

No. of animals seized—2.

No. of cases reported negative where animals had been sold prior to investigation—1.

No. of cases reported negative, no animals seized—1.

(b) Bakehouses.

22 Bakehouses are registered in the district, and are kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

(c) Ice Cream.

47 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. So far as possible, registrations are restricted to the sale of "pre-packed" ices, or to where "cold-mix" is used. In three instances only is the "hot-mix" used for sale on the premises.

All the premises are visited periodically, and the requirements of the Ice Cream Regulations and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are insisted upon.

49 samples were submitted for examination, of which 47 attained Gr. 1 and two Gr. 3.

(d) Food Premises.

All shops, stalls, vans, food stores, food preparing premises, are inspected regularly as part of routine work.

Improvements, particularly in respect to cleanliness and washing facilities, have been obtained in a number of instances.

The requirements of the Lancs. C.C. (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, as to registrations of food premises, etc., are carried out.

(e) Clean Food Campaign.

Lectures were given by the staff of the Public Health Labs., Manchester, during the year.

General advice and assistance to shopkeepers and food handlers is given by the Sanitary Inspectors when visiting the premises, and pamphlets have been distributed. Clean Food Bye-laws are now in operation, and, generally speaking, are favourably accepted by the food handlers.

(f) Food Adulteration.

The Lancs. County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this work, and this Council the co-opting body. The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

A total of 107 samples was obtained; of these 77 were of milk, and the 30 others comprised:—

1 Custard Pies.
 1 Salt.
 2 Semolina.
 1 Cooking Fat.
 1 Chemical Food.
 2 Parrishes Chemical Food.
 1 Syrup.
 1 Cheese Spread.
 1 Custard Powder.
 2 Ice Cream.
 3 Olive Oil.

2 Vinegar (Malt).
 1 Salad Cream.
 2 Pepper (White).
 1 Semolina.
 2 Treacle.
 1 Dessert Powder.
 1 Meat Pies.
 1 Pork Sausage.
 1 Beef Sausage.
 1 Oatmeal.
 1 Ground Almond.

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine, with the exception of the following:—

Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.
1 Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 3.3 per cent. extraneous water	Same Vendor. Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 3.1 per cent. of extraneous water	
1 Ice Cream	Deficient 3.2 per cent. milk. Solids-not-fat.	Vendor cautioned.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient of 3.3 per cent. fat.	Vendor notified.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent. fat	Vendor notified.
1 Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated the presence of 2.6 per cent. extraneous water	Vendor cautioned and further samples obtained.
1 Parrishes Chemical Food	Contained Iron as Ferrous Phosphate 0.04 per cent. in excess of maximum B.P. Limit.	No action taken.
1 Pork Sausage	Deficient of 15.3 per cent. of the minimum percentage of meat.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.

SECTION E. HOUSING.

	Traditional Permanent Houses.	Pre- fabricated Permanent	Flats.
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—			
(i) By the Local Authority	—	—	36
(ii) By other Local Authorities	—	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	—	—	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	925
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1233
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	5
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	14
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	676

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	577
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	92
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	92
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Numbers of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

E.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year | | | | | } No figures available. |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | .... |  |  |  |  |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... | | | | |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | .... | .... | .... | .... |  |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | | | | | |

4. (b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

General Conditions.

As is usual with most industrial towns, there is in this district a large proportion of cottage property built in terraces. The average age of this type is from 70 to 80 years, and their condition is moderately well maintained. Other property, also in rows, of a better type, were built about 40 or 50 years ago. A fair number of these are owner-occupied and generally maintained in good condition.

Practically all houses erected since 1920 are of the semi-detached type.

There are no back-to-back houses in the district.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In common with most towns, the shortage of houses remains acute. At the end of the year there were over 900 applications for Council houses.

The present requirements are approximately 580 additional houses, chiefly of the two-bedroomed type.

At the end of the year the erection of 46 dwellings was in progress, and a further scheme of 48 dwellings was contemplated.

Fitness of Houses.

Housing remains perhaps the greatest present day public health and social problem. The position and difficulties in the district are, by and large, as elsewhere in the country. When these difficulties resolve themselves demolition of unfit houses can be conducted on a more extensive scale.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Chickenpox.

Not notifiable in this district.

Diphtheria.

For yet another year no case was notified.

Dysentery.

Two cases were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case.

Food Poisoning.

This disease is notifiable under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, when it is not otherwise statutorily notifiable. Food poisoning deserves special attention for two reasons, firstly because it has sprung into prominence as a result, in the main, of our changed mode of life and the more extensive use of communal feeding, and secondly because the prevention of most forms is simple, but requires the understanding co-operation of everyone engaged in the handling and preparation of food.

Two cases were notified during the year, but this cannot be regarded as representing the true incidence of the disease.

Malaria

No case reported.

Measles.

This well-known disease tends to be particularly prevalent in alternate years in towns, and an outbreak generally lasts from the end of October to the end of the following June, reaching its height during January and February. 415 cases were notified in 1950. This year there were 50 cases.

Meningococcal Infection.

No case was reported as last year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

This infectious disease of the new born is notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, in the case of this district to the Divisional Medical Officer as the local representative of the County Medical Officer of Health.

Paratyphoid Fever.

As last year no case notified.

Pneumonia.

17 cases reported, as against 7 the previous year.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

2 cases occurred.

Polioencephalitis.

No case.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Due to the improved methods of treatment now available it has been necessary to amend the definition of this disease for notification purposes. As last year, two cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.

Fifty-nine cases were reported, as against twenty-eight the preceding year, and twenty-two of the twenty-eight cases were admitted to hospital. The disease continues to be mild in character. Disinfection, the follow-up of contacts and the exclusion from school of those contacts who are of school age are collectively expensive of time and material and involve much loss of schooling. Having regard to the economic, social, educational and preventative factors involved, considered medical opinion now is that these preventive measures are of doubtful overall value. Even isolation and treatment in hospital seems justifiable only in the exceptional case.

Smallpox.

No case occurred.

Tuberculosis.

There were twelve new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and ten fresh cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis as against seven and five respectively in the previous year. No action under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925 was indicated.

Typhoid Fever.

No case was notified.

Whooping Cough. (Pertussis)

There has been a marked reduction in the incidence of this debilitating disease of child life from one hundred and twenty seven cases last year to fifteen this. Even so it is to be hoped that the results of the recent extensive field research conducted by the Medical Research Council will be put to practical and effective use in the field of prevention. This is dependent upon there being made available a safe, simple, cheap and effective immunising agent in sufficient quantities to permit of mass immunisation.

SECTION G.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the provisions of this section as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.

SECTION H.

STATISTICS.

Relevant statistical information will be found in the tables at the end of the Report.

SECTION I.

Chief Sanitary Requirements.

The chief recommendations for improvement of the district are briefly:—

- (a) Provision of more houses.
- (b) Demolition of unfit houses.
- (c) Conversion of waste-water closets.
- (d) Intensive smoke abatement.
- (e) Execution of Private Street Works.
- (f) Provision of more adequate public conveniences

Yours faithfully,

T. PATTON SEWELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

FOR THE YEAR 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

In presenting to you my twenty-seventh Annual Report dealing with the activities of the Public Health Department, I herewith submit the particulars of the work, with the comments thereon, for the year 1951.

General Inspections.

Houses (including re-visits)	1233
Newly infected houses	60
Schools	32
Factories and Workplaces	225
Bakehouses	326
Food preparing places	265
Dairies	257
Miscellaneous	346
Shops	511
Total	3255

And in connection with these inspections, the following nuisances and defects were found and remedied, viz.:—

	Found.	Abated.
House roofs in need of repair	97	96
Defective W.C.'s.	67	67
Choked or defective drains.....	68	65
Defective plaster of walls, etc.	124	122
Insanitary condition of yards.....	10	10
House walls damp	69	67
Defective eaves gutters	95	91
Defective window frames, sash cords, etc.	61	59
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	29	29
Miscellaneous (floors, stairs, burst pipes, etc.)	241	247
	861	853

Arising from these nuisances and defects, the following notices were served, viz.:—

Informal	292
Statutory	91

Housing Inspection.

Little change is to be reported in the Housing conditions generally.

Housing inspection continued to be one of the chief matters dealt with during 1951, although action under the Public Health and Housing Acts with respect to defective dwellings remained rather difficult, chiefly on account of shortage of materials and the high cost of labour. In many instances, property owners are very reluctant to carry out more than a minimum of repair work, as most of the rents are controlled at a level that does not permit of anything more than essential repairs.

A point of note is the extra work placed on the department by the necessity of repeated visits to houses where a contractor, having accepted instructions from owners, fails to carry out repairs within a reasonable time. This results in unnecessary correspondence and telephone calls from this office before the work is eventually completed. It is appreciated that property repairers are usually busy with other jobs, but I feel that they should not accept the work if they are unable to carry it out fairly promptly.

Despite the difficulties mentioned, some progress is being made in the carrying out of housing repairs, and the defects which accumulated during the war years, and the austerity period which followed, are gradually being overcome.

The task of alleviating the acute shortage of houses, which has been caused by the suspension of building during the war, and the curtailment that has arisen since, appears to be making little headway. On the other hand, the number of worn-out and unfit houses is slowly increasing. I estimate that there are over 70 houses in the town that require early demolition by reason of unfitness—other demolitions would follow as soon as practicable.

Any action re Clearance Areas must of necessity be of the most limited nature, owing to the difficulty of re-housing the occupants in the meagre allocation of new Council houses. Even the re-housing of the occupants of a single unfit house causes a strain to the already overburdened demand for new houses, for which there are at present over 900 genuine applications.

Overcrowding is not unusual, and serious cases are occasionally brought to light. The Council is anxious to give every assistance in these cases, but is unable to do very much because of the simple fact that houses are not available.

In view of the acute housing shortage, the consequent retention of unfit houses has an adverse effect on other property in the town, and it is not without some sense of frustration that the work connected with housing is being followed.

The possibility of an increased allocation of new houses would provide considerable encouragement in our efforts to improve matters in this direction.

It is estimated that 580 additional houses, chiefly of the two-bedroomed type, are urgently needed.

Smoke Abatement.

37 smoke observations were taken during the year, but considerable difficulties were encountered, due to inferior and unsuitable fuels, inexperienced stokers, "forcing" of plant, lack of replacements for worn-out parts, etc.

The local Gasworks continues to cause considerable nuisance by the emission of volumes of smoke during the retort-charging operations. The Council is anxious to secure the abatement of this nuisance, but this responsibility has now passed to the N.W. Gas Board.

Close co-operation is maintained with industrial firms in efforts to combat the smoke nuisance, but it would appear that only slight improvement can be made until normal pre-war conditions again prevail.

The time allowed for the emission of black smoke is limited to 2½ minutes in any half-hour.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Deposit gauges are provided, in addition to lead peroxide apparatus at the two stations set up at the St. George's School and Alder House sites.

The readings obtained are as follows:—

Monthly Deposits in Tons per Square Mile and Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method.

	Rainfall in mm.s	pH	Tons Insoluble per square Deposit	per square Soluble Deposit	mile Total Solids	SO ₂ /mg./ day/1000 cm
Alder House.						
January	.... 99.9	4.6	23.12	8.90	32.02	26.9
February	.... 48.8	4.3	11.68	4.72	16.40	27.4
March	.... 111.1	4.6	12.96	8.20	21.16	24.1
April	.... 40.3	4.2	8.31	4.86	13.17	17.5
May	.... 56.9	4.8	10.79	4.79	15.58	10.1
June	.... 52.5	5.4	10.82	4.39	15.21	10.1
July	.... 78.5	5.1	12.31	4.61	16.92	8.1
August	.... 149.8	4.6	22.35	9.82	32.17	11.3
September	.... 73.8	4.9	12.90	6.60	19.50	13.3
October	.... 22.0	4.7	16.84	3.66	20.50	19.4
November	.... 183.0	4.7	15.02	14.03	29.05	21.4
December	.... 133.0	4.5	12.18	12.11	24.29	22.2
Total for year	1049.6 mms. 41.32 in	4.7 mean	169.28	86.69	255.97	17.65 mean
St. George's School.						
January	.... 85.4	4.0	24.08	11.55	35.63	32.6
February	.... 45.7	4.1	12.65	6.46	19.11	34.3
March	.... 113.3	4.1	14.20	8.37	22.57	29.0
April	.... 38.5	3.8	11.48	6.26	17.74	16.5
May	.... 51.2	4.8	6.97	6.56	13.53	16.5
June	.... 33.7	4.6	10.75	5.61	16.36	14.7
July	.... 78.5	4.5	10.42	5.67	16.09	10.68
August	.... 134.2	4.1	12.48	10.83	23.31	14.8
September	.... 71.5	4.7	9.56	6.12	15.68	23.0
October	.... 20.0	4.2	13.10	3.13	16.23	28.3
November	.... 174.0	4.9	15.10	20.39	35.49	29.8
December	.... 129.0	4.3	18.02	20.35	38.37	34.7
Total for year	....975.0 mms. =38.38 in.	4.3 mean	158.81	111.30	270.11	23.74 mean

As will be readily seen from the figures quoted, the amount of pollution in the St. George's School area is considerably greater than at Alder House, which is only approximately three-quarters of a mile to the south-east.

This disparity is accounted for by the fact that St. George's School lies in close proximity to Bag Lane, which is a heavily industrialised area and contains most of the nut and bolt works in the town. In this area alone are over 30 chimneys used in connection with the

forging process, and by reason of the peculiar construction of the furnaces or hearths, seldom exceed a height of 20 feet above ground level. Forced draught is applied to the furnaces, and the flame, along with metal scale, is carried up the chimney. As a result large quantities of soot, grit, oil and metallic particles are liberated into the atmosphere at a very low altitude. These particles, being heavier than air, fall in proximity to the works, according to the direction and velocity of the wind, thus creating a nuisance to the householders in the neighbourhood and to the town in general.

Full particulars of the observations are submitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research Station, London, of which this Council is a member of the Standing Joint Committee.

This branch of Public Health work is being pursued by Local Authorities in all parts of the country, and it is hoped that as a result of the collaborated efforts of Local Authorities, Industry, and the Fuel Research Station, considerable reduction of atmosphere pollution will be attained.

Places under Inspection.

The following is a brief list of works, etc., under inspection:—

Factories	87
Ice Cream Premises	47
Workplaces including offices, etc.	76
Bakehouses	22
Food hawking premises	5
Milkshops (bottled milk only).....	59
Food preparing premises	45
Fried Fish Shops	21

Food Inspection.

Premises used for the preparation, storage or sale of foodstuffs are inspected frequently, and are generally found to be maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Clean Food Bye-laws are now in operation in the town, and after overcoming initial difficulties, the department has obtained the willing co-operation of the majority of food traders.

Premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream have been regularly visited, and considerable improvements in the premises and the finished product have been effected. The "Codes of Practice" evolved by the Lancashire County Council have been adopted in order to maintain uniformity throughout the county.

There are 6 premises registered for the manufacture and 41 for the sale of ice cream.

49 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue test, of which 47 attained Grade 1, and 2 Grade 3.

Food hawkers and their premises are registered and are visited periodically. Generally these are quite satisfactory.

The Slaughter-houses in the district are out of use, due to the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, the slaughtering being carried out at centralised premises in Leigh.

The food condemned as unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

34 tins Cooked Ham	485½ lbs.
18 tins Salmon	17½ lbs.
3 tins Sausage Meat	4½ lbs.
11 tins Luncheon Meat	8½ lbs.
2 tins Jellied Veal	10 lbs.
16 tins Evaporated Milk	12 lbs.
39 tins Plums	54 lbs.
10 tins Tomatoes	10 lbs.
Oatmeal	19 lbs.
Apriort Jam	7 lbs.
245 packages	Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

In addition, the following foodstuffs were returned to the Ministry of Food for processing:—

Sugar	3½ cwt.
Margarine	2¾ cwt.
Cornflour	8¾ cwt.
Cooking Fat	½ cwt.

Milk Supply.

All the farms are connected to the town's water supply.

49 samples of milk were submitted for the presence of tubercle bacilli, of which 47 were found to be negative and 2 positive, and these latter were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

49 other samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, of which only one was found to be unsatisfactory.

Shops Act.

Acting under the Council's instructions with regard to the above Act, a total of 511 inspections were carried out.

Improvements were made in many instances, involving provision of hot-water facilities, glass display cabinets as a provision against contamination, impervious tops to counters and tables.

Proper food storage facilities (including fly and rat proofing) were insisted upon, and the cleansing and decoration of shops and store-rooms duly carried out.

The ventilation and temperatures of the various shops received attention, and gas or electric radiators, or other means of heating, were secured as occasion demanded.

Alterations and improvements to ventilation of other premises were required and provided.

Where necessary, repairs, cleansing, screening, etc., of the sanitary accommodation used in connection with the shops, also received attention.

Under the delegated duties of the Laneashire County Council, inspections were made regarding lighting, washing facilities, seats for female employees, and facilities for taking meals.

Most of the multiple firms make adequate provision for the partaking of meals, and in some, proper staff-rooms have been provided.

Proper lighting of all food stores was insisted upon.

All shops employing female assistants are provided with seating accommodation.

Particulars re weekly half holiday, employment of young persons, and hours of employment were noted and duly forwarded to the Lancashire County Council.

The newly inaugurated Chamber of Trade is functioning satisfactorily, and relationship with the Chamber and the Council are very good.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A weekly collection is operative throughout the district, and four motor vehicles are continually employed on this service. Approximately 9,000 tons of refuse was collected and removed. Disposal of the refuse was carried out by means of controlled tipping at the Millers Lane Tips.

Salvage of paper, metals, kitchen waste, etc., was maintained throughout the period, and the income from this source totalled over £3,000

Verminous Houses.

Six houses (2 Council and 4 private) were disinfested during the year by means of 5% D.D.T. solution sprayed on walls, woodwork, etc. The spray is often implemented by removal of door and window casings, etc., and scorching with a blow-lamp all exposed affected surfaces, and consequently following up with the D.D.T. spray. This treatment has been found to give very satisfactory results.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The destruction of rats and mice was continued throughout the year at premises within the district.

As a Public Health measure, no charge is made for rat destruction at private houses, but unfortunately there appears to be a belief that this act of grace relieves the occupier of all responsibility, with the result that they do very little to help themselves.

The onus of ridding premises from rats and mice is on the occupier of the premises, and although the Council is willing to give every assistance in this direction, the Local Authority has the power to take action against any occupier who fails to carry out his obligations.

All the sewers were treated twice, and the usual method of three days' pre-baiting, followed by poison bait, was adopted. On each treatment this work necessitated the baiting of approximately 460 manholes in all parts of the district. Although the relative number of pre-bait "takes" was low, poison baits were placed in the majority of manholes.

Sausage rusk formed the pre-bait, to which Zinc Phosphide was added for the poisoning in the first treatment, and bread mash, plus Arsenical Oxide, was used in the second treatment, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the members of the Staff for their help to me during the year, and who have given me every assistance in compiling this report.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

F. MARKLAND,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

ATHERTON URBAN DISTRICT. TABLE I.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Registrar General's Return.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis, respiratory		2	2
Tuberculosis, other .....		...	...
Syphilitic Disease .....		...	...
Diphtheria .....		...	...
Whooping Cough .....		...	...
Meningococcal Infections .....		...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis .....		...	...
Measles .....		...	...
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .....		...	...
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach		6	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus		4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .....		...	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .....		...	...
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms		18	7
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		1	...
Diabetes		1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		11	15
Coronary Disease, Angina		17	7
Hypertension with Heart Disease		2	1
Other Heart Disease		21	27
Other Circulatory Disease		6	5
Influenza		8	10
Pneumonia		12	...
Bronchitis		17	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .....		...	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum		2	...
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....		...	...
Nephritis and Nephrosis		3	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate		4	...
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .....		...	...
Congenital Malformations .....		...	...
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases		14	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents .....		...	...
All other Accidents		2	2
Suicide		1	1
Homicide and operations of war .....		...	...
ALL CAUSES		152	123
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	{ Total.....	1	1
	{ Legitimate...	...	1
	{ Illegitimate..	1	...
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	{ Total.....	...	1
	{ Legitimate...	...	1
	{ Illegitimate..	...	...

Population—Middle of 1951 (Estimate)—20,480.

TABLE II—VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births

Total.

Male

Female.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the
estimated resident population:—

Legitimate

257

140

117

Illegitimate

7

4

3

Crude	....	....	12
Adjusted	....	....	12

Total

264

144

120

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Total
(live and stillbirths) Births 36

Still births

10

22

88

Devi

10

2

100

Death Rate per 1,000 of
the estimated resident population:—

Maternal Mortality:—

Crude	...	...	13.4
Adjusted	...	...	14.2

Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Total
10	10.0
20	20.0
30	30.0
40	40.0
50	50.0
60	60.0
70	70.0
80	80.0
90	90.0
100	100.0
110	110.0
120	120.0
130	130.0
140	140.0
150	150.0
160	160.0
170	170.0
180	180.0
190	190.0
200	200.0
210	210.0
220	220.0
230	230.0
240	240.0
250	250.0
260	260.0
270	270.0
280	280.0
290	290.0
300	300.0
310	310.0
320	320.0
330	330.0
340	340.0
350	350.0
360	360.0
370	370.0
380	380.0
390	390.0
400	400.0
410	410.0
420	420.0
430	430.0
440	440.0
450	450.0
460	460.0
470	470.0
480	480.0
490	490.0
500	500.0
510	510.0
520	520.0
530	530.0
540	540.0
550	550.0
560	560.0
570	570.0
580	580.0
590	590.0
600	600.0
610	610.0
620	620.0
630	630.0
640	640.0
650	650.0
660	660.0
670	670.0
680	680.0
690	690.0
700	700.0
710	710.0
720	720.0
730	730.0
740	740.0
750	750.0
760	760.0
770	770.0
780	780.0
790	790.0
800	800.0
810	810.0
820	820.0
830	830.0
840	840.0
850	850.0
860	860.0
870	870.0
880	880.0
890	890.0
900	900.0
910	910.0
920	920.0
930	930.0
940	940.0
950	950.0
960	960.0
970	970.0
980	980.0
990	990.0
1000	1000.0

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

Deaths from Pregnancy, etc. Nil.

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Neonatal Mortality:—Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	4
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	Live Births		Deaths all causes		Still births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	Total		Neo-natal	
									No. of deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births
Year 1951.....	264	12.9	275	13.4	10	36	nil	nil	2	8	1	4
Year 1950.....	292	14.0	240	11.5	15	49	1	3.26	7	24	6	21
1949.....	307	14.7	265	12.8	10	32	nil	nil	4	13	—	—
1948.....	316	15.2	209	10.0	13	39	nil	nil	9	28	—	—
1947.....	400	19.7	270	13.3	20	49	2	4.76	20	50	—	—
1946.....	357	17.6	222	10.9	16	42	1	2.68	12	33	—	—
Avgc. 5 years— 1946-1950.....	—	16.3	—	11.8	—	42	—	2.29	—	31	—	—

Adjusted } live birth-rate (comparability factor, 0.97) = 12.5 per 1,000
death-rate (comparability factor, 1.06) = 14.2 per 1,000

TABLE III—Birth Rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

			England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Administrative County
Births:			Rates per 1,000 Home Population.			
Live Births	....	....	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	....	....	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths:						
All Causes	....	....	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid			0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	....	....	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	....	....	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. Polioencephalitis)	....	....	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	....	....	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (Corrected):						
Typhoid Fever	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	....	....	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	....	....	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	....	....	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	....	....	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	....	....	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	....	....	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	....	....	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	....	....	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)						
Paralytic	....	....	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic	....	....	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	....	....	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Deaths.			Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
All causes under 1 yr. of age			29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	....	....	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Notifications (Corrected):						
			Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.			
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia			10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	70	0.10	—
A116 {	Abortion with Toxaemia	3	0
	Other Toxaemias of Pregnancy and the Puerperium	167	—
A117 Haemorrhage of Pregnancy and Childbirth	91	0.13	—
A118 Abortion without mention of Sepsis or Toxaemia	37	0.05	4
A119 Abortion with Sepsis	66	0.09	7
A120 Other complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	125	0.18	—

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE IV.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1951.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED													Total Deaths	Cases removed to Hospital
	Total Cases at all ages.	Years.													
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over		
Smallpox
Scarlet Fever	...	59	2	2	5	5	26	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	36
Diphtheria
Enteric Fever
Pneumonia	...	17	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	3	19	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	...	...	7
Measles, excluding German Measle	...	50	4	11	5	14	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	15	...	4	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever
Acute Polio-encephalitis
Encephalitis Lethargica
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dysentery	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	161	6	13	11	28	14	39	16	7	8	12	7	19	49

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	2	...
Females	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Males	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Females	...	6	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...

TABLE V.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PREMISES.	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	44	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	87	174	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises)	3	7	—	—
Total	100	225	12	Nil

2—Defects Found in Factories and Workshops.

Nuisances under the Public Health and Factory Acts—

	Found.	Abated.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation—			
Insufficient	1	1	1
Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—
Other offences against the Act	1	1	—
Total	14	14	1

TABLE VI.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1951.
Distribution in Wards (Compiled Locally).

CAUSE.	North	East	South	West	Central	Sex		Total	Total Deaths in Hospitals (Inward Trans.)	
						Males	F'mles		M.	F
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	...	....
Whooping Cough ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	...	...
Diphtheria ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	....	....	1	2	2	4	...	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Influenza	3	2	2	1	4	5	7	12	...	....
Measles ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Acute Inf. Encephalitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cancer	15	8	2	7	9	26	15	41	12	4
Diabetes	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	..	....
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	8	4	5	7	7	15	16	31	6	2
Heart Diseases	14	12	12	13	8	33	26	59	9	1
Diseases of Circ. System	5	9	2	6	6	16	12	28	8	4
Bronchitis	8	3	3	2	5	13	8	21	...	....
Pneumonia	5	7	2	....	5	15	4	19	7	....
Other Respiratory Diseases ....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
Appendicitis ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Digestive Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nephritis	2	1	1	3	2	5	4	9	4	....
Pregnancy Other Acc. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Prem. Births & Cong. Debility....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Suicides	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	....
Violence (excluding Suicides)	2	2	1	1	..	4	2	6	2	....
Senile Decay	3	5	2	3	7	5	15	20	1	....
Other Defined Diseases	3	1	2	5	6	9	8	17	5	5
TOTALS	73	56	36	48	60	151	122	273	56	18

TABLE VII.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1951, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

CAUSE	Under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	Over 80	Totals
Cerebro Spinal Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	2	3	1	1	12
Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles
Acute Inf. Encephalitis,	2	7	3	8	6	5	41
Cancer	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	1	..	31
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	2	1	5	5	6	10	2	59
Heart Diseases	1	..	8	3	5	9	12	15	6	28
Diseases of Circ. System	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	1	3	7	4	3	21
Bronchitis	3	5	3	2	2	6	19
Pneumonia ...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	2	5	..	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ulcer Stomach and Duodenum	1	..	..	1	..
Appendicitis
Other Digestive Diseases	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	9
Nephritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, other accidents
Prem. Births & Cong. Debility
Suicides	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Violence, excluding Suicides	1	..	2	6
Senile Decay	3	8	9	20
Other defined Diseases ...	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	2	2	3	17
TOTALS ...	2	3	2	..	..	1	5	5	31	21	31	32	46	54	40	273

TABLE VIII.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER, 1951.**

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS.

DISEASE.	North Ward	East Ward	South Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Sex		Total	Removed to Hospitals
						M.	F.		
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	27	4	3	19	6	24	35	59	36
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (except German Measles)	17	14	1	8	10	23	27	50	...
Whooping Cough	7	2	4	2	...	7	8	15	...
Pneumonia	5	7	2	2	1	8	9	17	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Erysipelas	2	1	...	4	4	3	8	11	7
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac Poliomylitis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria contracted in:—									
(a) England & Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...
Food Poisoning	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	3	1	1	2	8	4	12	11
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1	1	3	1	4	6	10	2
TOTALS	73	32	14	39	24	82	100	182	62

TABLE IX. Table relating to Vital Statistics and Notified Infectious Diseases in other years.

Year	Birth-rate	Death-Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate	Typhoid Fever		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Measles		Deaths	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)
		Actual	Adjusted		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths				
1900	86.7	16.49	...	161.6	13	2	29	...	3	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	14
1905	80.9	13.7	...	141.8	17	5	55	1	40	3	...	24	...	...	...	5	34
1910	26.47	14.67	...	154.1	19	3	88	...	20	2	...	36	...	...	...	6	15
1915	25.44	13.11	...	103.09	7	2	100	...	31	3	44	18	17	13	...	9	13	
1920	24.1	12.1	...	109	2	2	49	...	24	...	25	15	23	8	...	2	9	
1925	15.4	10.9	...	63	1	1	52	...	29	3	28	8	11	5	...	1	3	
1930	15.3	10.6	...	61	1	...	42	...	8	...	18	6	15	4	...	5	...	
1939	13.3	12.6	14.3	73	...	...	78	...	10	3	15	9	9	1	...	3	1
1936	14.1	11.6	13.2	58	...	...	41	...	53	1	12	6	19	1	...	...	...
1937	14.0	11.2	12.7	51	1	...	51	...	108	3	8	6	7	4	...	1	...	
1938	13.6	10.2	11.6	42	...	...	37	...	127	7	8	8	9	2	...	5	...
1939	14.6	12.04	...	46	...	...	70	...	34	6	9	7	11	2	...	...	...
1940	15.5	12.0	...	35	...	...	88	...	9	...	7	9	8	1	...	...	8
1941	16.1	12.5	...	75	...	...	48	...	16	...	10	9	8	3	...	...	...
1942	16.5	10.3	...	74	...	...	42	...	12	5	10	3	7	3	...	...	...
1943	18.2	12.8	...	74	...	...	49	...	12	2	11	5	8	3	...	...	...
1944	16.29	11.86	...	60	...	...	70	...	8	...	9	5	7	2	...	...	1
1945	17.9	11.3	...	23	...	...	42	...	2	...	7	4	8	2	...	...	...
1946	17.6	10.9	...	33	...	...	22	...	5	...	12	2	9	...	...	...	...
1947	19.7	13.3	...	50	...	...	79	...	1	...	11	5	7	...	...	...	...
1948	15.2	10.0	...	28	...	...	104	...	1	...	11	5	7	...	...	...	...
1949	14.7	12.8	13.7	13	...	...	124	...	...	...	15	10	7	...	...	...	...
1950	14.0	11.5	12.3	24	...	...	28	...	...	...	7	7	5	3	...	1	...
1951	12.9	13.4	14.2	8	...	...	59	...	...	...	12	4	10	...	50	...	...

